

This year as in previous years, four nets were used in the same locations. These are spread from before daylight until about 9:30 A.M. and again for a period in the evening. These hours and the number of banding days were approximately the same as in previous years, and little change has occurred in the overall pattern of the station's operation. Total birds banded and net hours for the last two years are as follows:

	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	TOTAL	N/H	BPNHx100
1971	345	303	199	847	394	215
1972	265	156	233	654	667	98

There were 117 fewer birds banded in 1972 than in 1971 in some 273 more net hours. The fewer birds in August this year suggests fewer local birds due largely to fewer young reared locally. This is indicated also by a higher proportion of adults to young, although improved skulling technique might be a factor. Below are 15 selected species with total numbers banded in 1971 and 1972 with BPNHx1000 in parentheses:

	1971	1972
Redstart	158 (401)	29 (43)
Black-capped Chickadee	43 (109)	18 (27)
Yellow-throat	86 (208)	69 (103)
Ovenbird	21 (53)	9 (13.5)
Blue-winged Warbler	50 (127)	41 (61)
Least Flycatcher	8 (20)	2 (3)
Cardinal	8 (20)	3 (4.5)
Northern Waterthrush	6 (15)	1 (1.5)
Catbird	64 (162)	69 (103)
Chestnut-sided Warbler	9 (23)	14 (21)
House Wren	18 (46)	22 (33)
Myrtle Warbler	46 (117)	31 (46)
White-throated Sparrow	40 (102)	77 (115)
Swainsons Thrush	0 (0)	5 (7.5)
Connecticut Warbler	0 (0)	2 (3)

These data show significant decreases for all but three species, none of which breed locally. (White-throat has bred rarely). Conversely, all those showing a decrease are regular breeding species in southern New England, and their decrease this year may have been correlated to the unusually long period of cold, rainy weather which prevailed in the East in late June 1972.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Starting with the AUGUST 1973 issue of EBBA NEWS, another person will type the camera copies for the printer. We hope this change will be for the better. It will give the Editor more time to work on correspondence and the immediate preparation of the manuscripts on hand.

We know that no one will be able to make the 1 May deadline, even though that is what is called for on the rear cover. Still, we're going to try to keep it, so that we can get back on schedule. The May issue is six weeks late!

To facilitate these changes, we have no other choice but to ask you for your special help:

1. ALL manuscripts must be typed or printed in block letters, DOUBLE SPACED, on white paper.
2. Your margins should be AT LEAST 1-1/2 inches all around.
3. If you're printing (instead of typing) please use ruled paper, skipping a line between lines (so we can edit your work).
4. No major changes will be accepted once the paper has been accepted for publication.

When we receive a paper or note from you, we will initially acknowledge it. We'll let you know AT A LATER time (usually) whether it will be accepted for publication or not.

We will thereafter edit your paper, possibly review it (if this is called for), suggest changes, and if necessary retype a whole section (this is usually done when corrections and changes are too extensive to be placed between the lines).

The marked up manuscript will then be returned to you. You should then carefully look it over, approve or disapprove changes suggested, rewrite portions if required, etc. We'll give you one week to do this; a due date will appear on the cover letter.

If you return it on time, it will go into the issue specified in the cover letter; if received later than the due-date, it will be held over for the following issue.

We feel this is the most equitable system, both to the author and the editor. This system is in use by the North-Eastern Bird Banding Association (BIRD-BANDING) and it seems to be working very well, so we're going to try it also. The system will benefit the author because he/she'll know exactly what will go into the issue.

F. S. Schaeffer, Editor